THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"O house of Jacob, come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord."—ISAIAH

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NO SALVATION WITHOUT WORKS.

BY ELDER JAMES A. LEISHMAN.

"No excellence without labor" is a proverbial phrase, and is as true as it is well known. No one can reach the goal of human perfection without much toil and labor to accomplish the end. As mankind are not all born with equal mental capacity and physical strength, some have to labor more than others to reach the acme of any proposed attainment; but none are so gifted by nature as not to require development, improvement, necessitating more or less application to the details pertaining to the best course to pursue to reach the object in view.

If there can be no excellence without labor, it follows that there can be no salvation and exaltation in the eternities to come, without a compliance on our part with the conditions required by our Father and God. Special blessings come through abiding the conditions upon which they are promised; and if we are not in possession of those blessings, it is fairly presumable that we have failed to fully comply with the conditions. If mankind do not enjoy the blessing of health, it is because they or their progenitors have not at all times strictly complied with the laws of their being.

It is written that it is "eternal life to know God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent." Eternal life being the greatest blessing that man can attain to, it must needs be that its attainment depends upon abiding the fixed and immutable laws pertaining thereto. As it is eternal life to know the Father, and he can only be known to him to whom the Son reveals him, this knowledge must depend upon the condition of revelation; and obtaining revelation must depend upon observing the law pertaining to its conditions, as made known in the Gospel, for Paul says the Gospel of Christ is the power of God unto salvation unto all those who receive it.

All who receive the Gospel are put in possession of a power peculiar to it, which is the gift of the Holy Ghost, obtainable through believing in the Lord Jesus Christ, repenting of our sins, being baptised for their remission, having hands laid upon us, by proper authority, for the reception of that gift, and then living continually in newness of life, keeping all the commandments God has given or may reveal through his servants. These, then, are the conditions for the reception of the Holy Ghost, the possession of which will lead and guide us into all truth, and take of the things of the Father and the Son and show them unto us.

As God will justly reward all men

kind according to the deeds done in the body, it is reasonable to affirm that he who abides every law and its conditions will be entitled to a more exceeding and eternal weight of glory than will one who does not; therefore, those who abound in every good word and work, continually walking in the straight and narrow path which leads to exaltation, and few there be that walk therein, will reach the goal of perfection in eternal things, having come up through great tribulation, having made their robes white in the blood of the Lamb, and will attain that excellency to which the merits of their works entitle them.

How any, with the Bible in their hands, expect to attain eternal salvation through mere belief, however sincere or strong, and utterly repudiate the necessity of works corresponding to the professed belief, is very strange; especially when upon its pages the laws and commandments of God are plainly set forth, commanding "to observe all things whatsoever he has commanded them." In the very nature and organization of things eternal, the only way to happiness and eternal life is based upon the principle of abiding the law upon which they depend. Faith being the principle which underlieth the whole, it may well be said that he that hath no faith has no light; and with equal propriety it can be said that he that hath faith and no works, hath no true faith, for faith without works is dead. Every honest seeker after salvation is earnestly exhorted, for his own sake, to learn the law upon which it depends, embrace that law and abide therein, and thus avail himself of that eternal excellence which awaiteth the righteous.

THE OTHER SIDE.

A WRITER in the Daily Evening *Traveller*, of Boston, is out in "A Defence of the Mormons." His letter has been called forth by articles which have appeared in one of the morning papers in that city upon the affairs of Utah. This writer is severe upon the class which he terms "the corrupt and unprincipled cormorants who are sent to that Botany Bay of political bankrupts." He says, "there have been a few decent men sent to Utah from Washington, but to my [his] certain knowledge more than one was a drunkard; one judge did not hesitate, in his bacchanalian revels in Salt Lake City, to curse and openly denounce the people over whom he exercised his judicial functions, and was almost the constant companion of gamblers and blacklegs."

In his letter he asks, "As a Christian people what can we gain, or what check can we expect to give to fanaticism by misrepresentation and abuse?" And he adds—

"The Mormon heresy is not to be despised. The most prosperous people on the American continent to-day, is in Utah, increasing by emigration ten-fold faster, and four times more rapidly by natural increase, than any community on this continent. They number over 150,000 souls; they fill the valleys south of Salt Lake City, four hundred miles, and north nearly two hundred miles. Not a Mormon dram-shop can be found in all that Territory. You find public worship every Sunday, and Sunday schools even in the smallest and most retired settlements: vineyards, orchards, fields of wheat, barley and grain, greet your eye at almost every mile of travel. I look upon that people as a nation of fanatics. So in New England, witches were condemned, Quakers and Baptists expatriated and persecuted, and men are to-day living within hail of where I write this article who remember the day when a feeble, humble band of Christian men and women in New England were branded as fanatic, foolish, nay, as absolutely licentious and wicked, by all orthodox denominations.

"We have predicted disintegration of the Mormons for thirty years, but they are stronger to-day than ever. Let the ratio of increase go on for the next thirty years as it has the past three decades, and the Mormons in

Utah will number a population of 2,000,000, and a wealth greater than any State in America except New York."

Truthful statements like these go a long way to counteract the many falsehoods which are being circulated by the "Cormorants" and "Botany Bay" people, of whom he speaks, respecting this Territory. Truth may make slow headway compared with the rapidity with which falsehoods circulate; but it is sure and weighty. Honest people, and they are the only ones whose favor is worth seeking for, are attracted by the truth, and when they see or hear it stated, it impresses them favorably, though they may have no evidence concerning it except that springing from their own intuitions. The statement, which hundreds of travellers know to be correct, that dramshops are almost unknown in Utah, that public worship and Sunday schools are strictly maintained and punctually attended every Sabbath, even in the smallest and most retired settlements, has weight, and when the public hear slanders concerning the people of Utah, hundreds instinctively reject them as being inconsistent with the known character of the people. Some lover of truth, like the one from whose letter we quote, is aroused by the falsehood, speaks the truth and tells what he knows to his own relief and the enlightenment of many who previously knew little or nothing about the real merits of "Mormonism." Thus the attacks of its enemies make the system and its adherents more widely known, and the attention of people who, but for this, might never know much about Utah and her affairs, is drawn this way, and they obtain a better conception of them than they could probably obtain were the system and people not abused.

In this respect the railroad has been a great advantage to this Territory. The old falsehoods and slanders of the enemies of the Latter-day Saints have given them a world-wide notoriety, if not fame; so much so, that every tourist or traveller crossing the continent, who has means or leisure, is anxious to visit Salt Lake City and examine it and mingle with its people. Hundreds go away with their prejudices softened, and in many instances removed; they carry away with them publications upon the doctrines of the Church, to scatter among thousands of friends in many lands, as well as personal information which they, traveller-like, freely diffuse, and which has the effect to create in their hearers a desire to visit also this "peculiar" land and see this "peculiar" people. There has never been a time, since the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, that its principles were being more widely preached than they are at present; and no earthly agency has contributed more to bring this about than the slanders, misrepresentations and attacks of the enemies of that Church. Their unsparing and unceasing abuse has made the Church and its members famous. Every person who comes to this city has a curiosity to see and hear the "Mormon" leaders. They arrange their arrivals so as to be in the city over Sunday, that they may attend the Tabernacle; and thus congregations of strangers are furnished, right here at home, that the Elders have had to travel long distances, before the railroad was completed, to obtain; and these congregations sit patiently and hear truths which many who compose them will never forget.

The Latter-day Saints, therefore, have good reason for not resenting, or, growing angry about, slanders. Under Providence they have been the means of making them and their principles more widely known. Enemies have preached "Mormonism," not always in a very pleasant or an agreeable way it is true, but still they have done so very effectually, and for this all should be thankful. They have villified and abused every public man in the Church; but this course of theirs has not been without its advantages to those whom they have attacked, for it has helped to advertise them. To-day President Young is the most famous of living Americans. Men of all ranks, Americans and foreigners, deem it an honor to be introduced to him. No class has helped to give him this fame more than his enemies.—*Deseret News.*

A LECTURER ON THE "MORMONS."

The following, by a lecturer who has travelled extensively, is taken from the Boston *Traveller.—Salt Lake Herald.*

I see in one of the morning papers, two articles relating to the Mormons, which, to a person who has spent nearly a year in Utah for the sole purpose of studying its social condition, religious and political character, is ludicrous in the extreme. One article accuses Hon. Mr. Fitch of defending the Mormons. Now if to denounce the corrupt and unprincipled cormorants who are annually sent to that Botany Bay of political bankrupts is a defence of Mormonism, perhaps a little more of the same sort would not be the worst evil that might happen. There have been a few decent men sent to Utah from Washington, but to my certain knowledge more than one Governor was a drunkard; one judge that does not hesitate, in his bacchanalian revels in the liquor saloons of Salt Lake City, to curse and openly denounce the people over whom he exercises his judicial functions, and is almost the constant companion of gamblers and blacklegs. The history of the past ten years in the appointment of officers to Utah has been one of almost constant incompetency and corruption. One man in particular, who was sent to Utah as chief justice, left his wife in Illinois and took with him a woman of the town, whom he introduced as his wife, and who would often sit beside his honor in open court.

I have been accused of defending the Mormons. Now if to speak the clear unvarnished truth, fearless of newspaper threats and personal unpopularity, if to denounce villainy and wickedness, whether in a Mormon or a government official, if to give the facts as they actually occurred, is a defence of Mormonism, then there is not a doubt of my guilt.

Tom Fitch has done what Colfax and a host of other political men and ministers of the Gospel have done when in Utah—praised the Mormons as the most quiet, law-abiding, industrious, prosperous and frugal people he had ever met. Fitch has gone further than these men dared to. He has exposed and denounced the harpies and unprincipled men sent from Washington to Utah, and who by word, letter, action, and every possible means have sought to exasperate the Mormons, and who by false reports have fooled the American public so that to-day, in my profession as a lecturer, the most novel and startling topic I can present to the public is life as it actually exists in Brigham Young's domains—a true and reliable relation of facts. Tom Fitch dared speak the truth, hence the criticism. Because these truths are unpalatable to our prejudice, do the American people want that eternally stereotyped rehash of abuse and misrepresentation respecting a humble, ignorant and fanatical people?

Tom Fitch is a politician. I do not in all respects endorse him, but I honor a man that dares utter the truth when such utterances are unpopular. As a Christian people what can we gain, or what check can we expect to give to fanaticism, by misrepresentations and abuse? Falsehood is a boomerang that destroys its author.

The Mormon heresy is not to be despised. The most prosperous people on the American continent to-day is in Utah, increasing by emigration ten-fold faster, and four times more rapidly by natural increase, than any community on this continent. They number 150,000 souls; they fill the valleys south of Salt Lake City, four hundred miles, and north nearly two hundred miles. You find public worship every Sunday, and Sunday schools even in the smallest and most retired settlements; vineyards, orchards, fields of wheat, barley and grain, greet your eye at almost every mile of travel. I look upon that people as a nation of fanatics. So in New England, witches were condemned, Quakers and Baptists expatriated and persecuted, and men are to-day living within hail of where I write this article who remember the day when a feeble, humble band of

Christian men and women in New England were branded as fanatic, foolish, nay, as absolutely licentious and wicked, by all orthodox denominations. But the Methodists, to-day the grandest branch of the Protestant Church in America, were then worse hated, more bitterly censured as fanatic, and more severely denounced as licentious, than we denounce the Mormons to-day. How much had that persecution to do with their present unexampled prosperity?

We have predicted disintegration of the Mormons for thirty years, but they are stronger to-day than ever. Let the ratio of increase go on for the next thirty years as it has the past three decades, and the Mormons in Utah will number a population of 2,000,000, and a wealth greater than any State in America except New York.

The railroad aids the Mormon Church. We sent an army, and on that army the Mormons grew rich. We send thousands of miners to Utah—they toil, carouse and drink, but the Mormons quietly cultivate the soil, sell their wheat, horses and cattle, and quietly pocket the proceeds. We annex Utah to Nevada, but forget that it is the old story of *Catch a Tartar;* for while Nevada is poor, weak and feeble, Utah in its prosperity can outvote it two to one; and while Nevada is divided in political councils, the Mormons are a solid unit. Annex Utah to Nevada and the Mormons carry the electoral vote, and control every department of the entire State, and no power on earth can prevent it. In a daily paragraph I can say but little, but when nearly every article on the Mormons that goes the rounds of the press is so inately stupid and mendaciously false, I could not resist the temptation to utter a few plain facts.

RAILROAD GROWTH.

The following extracts are taken from a contribution to the Philadelphia *North American*—

"Americans, generally speaking, appear to have a very limited degree of information in regard to the history of the locomotive and of steam travelling.

"Few of this day are aware that, as early as 1809, twenty years before the trial trip on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, Oliver Evans endeavored to establish a railway between New York and Philadelphia, offering to embark every dollar he was worth in the enterprise. Yet such is the fact.

"There being no railways in America, Mr. Evans, in 1787, sent draughts and specifications of his plans to England by Captain Masters, of Annapolis, Maryland. In 1794-5, he again sent thither his plans by Joseph Stacy Sampson, of Boston, Mass., and yet again in 1799 he sent thither his plan by Charles Taylor. In short, from the fact that Richard Trevithick, who in 1802 patented in Enland the high-pressure locomotive, introduced into Cornwall the cylindrical-flue boiler invented by Oliver Evans for his high-pressure engine, there is hardly a reasonable doubt but that he appropriated without acknowledgment the inventions of Mr. Evans.

"Oliver Evans' plan for a railway was that it 'be laid so nearly level as not to deviate in any place more than two degrees from a horizontal line, made of wood or iron, on smooth parks of broken stone or gravel, with a rail to guide the carriages, so that they may pass each other in different directions, and travel by night as well as by day.'

"The sole reason why the locomotive was not used on rails in America years before it was in Great Britain, was because its inventor (Oliver Evans) had not of his own means sufficient to build a railway, and he could not induce Americans of his day to subscribe one dollar.

"Hence it was that he aimed to run his device on turnpikes, and invited co-operation, pointing at the time to the eminent success of his elevator, the hopper-boy, and his other inventions, which had revolutionized the manufacture of flour; also, to his

invention for making machine cards, as evidences of the general correctness of his views, but he failed to obtain co-operation, and, unlike the more fortunate Watt (who had enlisted for his low-pressure engine men of capital), Mr. Evans was compelled to furnish himself both the mental and pecuniary means for those practical demonstrations which he from time to time conducted, and referring back to which, some thirty years afterward, Elijah Galloway, the British writer on steam, declared proved Oliver Evans to be not only the true inventor of the locomotive, but also of the first practical steamboat.

"Unable to move his countrymen, Mr. Evans rendered the following remarkable prophecy—

"'The present generation will use canals, the next will prefer railroads, with horses, but their more enlightened successors will employ my steam carriages on railways, as the perfection of the art of conveyance. In the meantime the steam carriage may be tested, even on the present turnpikes.'

"As Oliver Evans died in 1819, and the above prediction was rendered several years prior to his death, none, with the events of to-day in view, can fail to remark its perfect fulfilment.

"In 1802, Oliver Evans agreed with James McKeever, of Kentucky (father of the late Commodore McKeever, United States Navy), and Louis Valcourt, to build a boat to run on the Mississippi, between New Orleans and Natchez. The engine (Mr. Evans' high-pressure engine), was built in Philadelphia, and the boat in Kentucky; both were sent to New Orleans, but when the engine arrived out, it was found that the boat had been destroyed by a hurricane. The engine was then set to sawing timber in New Orleans, and Mr. Stackhouse (one of the engineers), who remained with it twelve months and fifeeen days, states that during that period the mill was constantly at work, his words being—

"'Nothing relating to the engine broke or got out of order so as to stop the mill one hour.'

"This was the kind of engine sent by Oliver Evans to drive a steamboat against the current of the Mississippi, five years before Robert Fulton started the Clermont on the Hudson.

"In 1803, Mr. Evans having built a dredging machine (believed to be the first worked by steam) to clean the docks of the port of Philadelphia, he embraced the opportunity to practically demonstrate that navigation by steam was feasible, by putting the engine on a scow in the river Schuylkill, and converting the scow into a stern-wheel steamboat, made it propel its way down that river to the Delaware, and thence up to Philadelphia, passing all the vessels in the river. This, four years before Fulton started a steamboat."

UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Quietly but steadily important public improvements are devised and prosecuted here, and Utah is not only keeping in the front rank of Territories, but occupies a prominent position as leading a number of the States in substantial works in accordance with the progressive spirit of the age. She has almost, and will have altogether in a short time, a thousand miles of home telegraph. She has one short railroad completed and running now more than a year and a half, connecting the metropolis of the Territory with the great overland line; another rapidly progressing southward, grading and tracklaying being prosecuted with vigor; and now the third—the Utah Northern R. R.—actually commenced, which with the U. C. R. R. and U. S. R. R. will connect the extreme north and south of the Territory.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., a preliminary meeting was held to take steps for furthering this enterprise; and on Wednesday last, the 23rd, another meeting was held at Logan, Cache County, at which the Utah Northern Railroad Company was for-

mally organized, the requisite amount of stock was subscribed, and the required amount paid in. The road will be narrow guage—three feet—and arrangements have already been made to secure the iron and rolling stock. The line will run from Ogden, in Weber County, through Box Elder and Cache Counties, to Soda Springs. A company of engineers, under the direction of Mr. Martineau, of Logan, commenced operations yesterday, and the grading will commence on Monday next. It is contemplated to build the grade from a point on the Central Pacific, near Willard, to Logan, Cache County, and lay the track in time to have the cars running by the first of December; and the design is to have the entire road completed by August next.

The officers of the Company are—President and General Superintendent, John W. Young; Vice President, W. B. Preston; Secretary and Treasurer, Moses Thatcher. Directors—Franklin D. Richards, Lorenzo Snow, William Maughan, Mr. Liljenquist, Hezekiah Thatcher, John W. Young, Joseph Richardson, Le Grande Lockwood, Mr. Merrill, William Hyde, Samuel Roskelly and Lorenzo Hatch.

The people of the northern counties, with the energy which they always exhibit in any public enterprise, are determined to assist in pushing the work to a successful and rapid completion; and all interested in the progess of the Territory will join us in wishing success to Utah's three railroads, which will unite the extreme points of the Territory. — *Salt Lake Herald, Aug.* 24.

Ground was broken at Brigham City for the "Utah Northern" on the 26th of August.

The Bible allows no slovenliness in business. The Gospel encourages invention, promotes refinement, suggests method, insists upon order, promptness, regularity, good humor, good manners, and good living.

The manufacture of liquor in England requires more capital than any other branch of industry. The capital invested in four principal articles of manufacture is as follows—Liquor, $585,000,000; cotton, $427,500,000; woollen, 111,000,000; iron, $126,500,000.

I sometimes go musing along the street to see how few people there are whose faces look as though any joy had come down and sung in their souls. I can see the lines of thought, and of care, and of fear—money lines, shrewd, grasping lines—but how few happy lines! The rarest feeling that ever lights the human face is the contentment of a loving soul. Sit for an hour on the steps of the Exchage in Wall Street, and you will behold a drama which is better than a thousand theatres, for all the actors are real.—*Beecher.*

Shoddy will not wear. Reputation will never answer for character. No other way is open to a man except to pay the demanded price for the solid gold. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." There are numbers of men who, going down under the illusion that they escape detection, that their frauds in literature, in religion, in business, could never be detected, and that character could be conveniently dispensed with, give, as Beecher terms it, "illustrious instances of how God's government grinds up fools."

Foolish spending is the father of poverty. Do not be ashamed of work. Work for the best salary or wages you can get, but work for half price rather than be idle. Be your own master, and do not let society and fashion swallow up your individuality. Do not eat up or wear out all you can earn. Compel the selfish body to spare something for profits saved. Be prudent to your own appetite, and merciful to others' necessities. Help others, and ask not help yourself. See that you are proud, but let your pride be of the right kind. Be too proud to give up without conquering every difficulty; too proud to wear a coat you cannot buy; too proud to be in company you cannot keep up with in expense; too proud to lie or steal or cheat; too proud to be stingy; too proud to do anything wrong or sinful.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1871.

THE "WORK."

Amid the opposing plans and plottings of "rings" and cliques and apostates and the wicked in general at the place of Israel's gathering, and the carelessness of the world at large in regard to observing the laws revealed for their exaltation, the "marvellous work and a wonder," which the Lord, through the Prophet Isaiah, declared He would do, is visibly progressing so steadily, powerfully and, all things considered, rapidly, that it is not a little singular that all can not clearly see the present fulfilling of that glorious prophecy.

Throughout the settlements of the Saints in the vales of Utah and the adjacent Territories, peace, health, union, and the necessaries and comforts of life continue to strew their rich blessings in the wake of those chastenings which must need "begin at the house of God." And the very great majority are passing through those chastenings with signal patience and faith, and nobly opposing the inroads of vice in the many specious and seductive forms through which the ungodly are striving to spread its sway. But these clear characteristics of the great latter-day "work" and its people, together with the plainness and pointedness of the prophecy, all fail to induce reformation in the wicked, thereby corroborating the statement of Paul, "if our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost; in whom the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not." So they reconstruct their shattered plots, recast their foiled plans, and picture anew their promises and hopes for success in checking the great "work," again to reap discomfiture, and to learn, sooner or later, that it is the Lord's "work," and that their efforts to hinder it are all the time overruled to expedite its progress.

From far-off Australia brother Beauchamp writes that opposition stirs the Saints to increased diligence, and aids the Elders in searching out and instructing the seekers after truth, a goodly number of whom have yielded obedience to the principles of the everlasting Gospel, insomuch that the priests are warning the people to keep away from our meetings; and both priests and people in that remote region, as in all other places where the Gospel has been proclaimed with authority from heaven, are chagrined and confounded at the progress of the Lord's "marvellous work."

In the Swiss and German Mission Elders Schoenfeld, Huber and Wilcken write that there is an increasing spirit of inquiry, more marked diligence among the Saints, and considerable addition to their numbers. Like cheering news comes from Scandinavia, where Pres. Peterson and his fellow-laborers in the ministry are being greatly blest in their labors.

And here in the British Isles, where the Gospel has been so long, so widely and so diligently proclaimed that one might fancy all had been warned, the

Lord is blessing the Elders in searching out the honest and introducing them into His kingdom, and is bestowing upon them increasing influence with the Saints to guide them in the way of holiness, a path the faithful are anxious and striving to pursue to perfection.

To all who so walk in the light of the Lord as to be able to recognize His hand over all His works for good, these facts are cheering evidences of His watchful care over His "marvellous work and a wonder;" and should at all times aid us in resting assured that He will continue to prosper His "work" and people with increased and increasing power and blessings, in the spread of the principles of His everlasting Gospel, the gathering of His Israel, and the upbuilding and establishment of His kingdom upon this His earth. It only remains with each and all of us to be ever watchful and careful to be His Saints, and then all will be well with us now and forevermore, happen what may.

ELDERS REYNOLDS AND PARRY.—Not having heard from brother Reynolds for several days is taken as a favorable omen that he will soon be able to be about.

Brother R. J. Filce writes that Pres. Parry's health is decidedly improving, news that will be thankfully received by all the Saints, with prayers that his health may soon be fully restored, and that both he and brother Reynolds may be entirely freed from all ill effects of the dread disease that has afflicted them.

THE AUGUST 9TH COMPANY arrived in Salt Lake City on the 30th of August, all well, and having had neither sickness nor deaths; so writes brother H. S. Eldredge, and adds that the weather was still dry and hot on the 31st ult.

SMALL-POX.—Anointing with fat from sheep's tails roasted before a fire is said to be a preventive of itching and scarring in cases of small-pox. The remedy is easily tried, and very valuable, if efficacious.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Merthyr Sept. 15, 1871.

President Albert Carrington.

Dear Brother — Our meetings are well attended; the Saints begin to think it is time for them to save some means towards helping themselves to gather. I found that several of the Saints in Wales were not making much effort toward emigrating themselves, indulging in the idea that the Church MUST gather them; such is an indolent, good-for-nothing spirit. God calls upon the people to repent of their sins and forsake them, and then assist to build up his kingdom on the earth; but the first thing some seem to want, after baptism, is for the Church to give them £20, and from that to £100, to gather them, before they have done anything for themselves or the kingdom of God. If the whole Church was composed of such members, where would the means come from? Give me a free, independent thought and cast of mind. Give me a man who endeavors to help himself, and then willing to assist the widow and the orphan, and to spread truth from pole to pole, without always leaning on somebody else to do the drudgery for him, and to have all his tickets ready for him when the train comes.

After being formerly engaged in the ministry in this land for seven years, and baptized some 800 souls during that time, how did I gather? You can not find my name as a debtor on your emigration book. No, I worked out my own salvation, and drove an ox-team more than 1000

miles over the plains; and when I arrived at my journey's end I did not want to run away, for I had striven and labored for my salvation, and did not want to peddle it off for error, or a "mess of pottage." I would that all the Saints knew what is for their best good, and walk alone, without props to hold them up.

Please pardon me for seeming to boast; but, then, it is not boasting, for it is the truth; and I know that my experience is but small when compared with that of hundreds of others. It has been my constant cry to this people to try and learn to walk alone and trust in God, and not continue to be babies in arms.

God bless you, and all with you in the Office, and all Israel. Respectfully yours,

D. JOHN.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, July 15, 1871.

President Albert Carrington.

Dear Brother—I feel great pleasure in again addressing you as President of the European Mission, and pray the God of Israel to bless and prosper you and the Mission and the Priesthood under your charge, that you may be instrumental in gathering out the honest in heart to the peaceful and fertile vales of the mountains of Ephraim, that a kingdom may be prepared for our Lord Jesus Christ.

This portion of the vineyard is organized into four Conferences, the nearest of which are 600 miles apart, and one is 1,200 miles distant from the nearest. And when you take into account that the Saints here are mostly mere babes in the Gospel, you can form an idea of my anxiety and of theirs. All want me with them, and some fancy they are neglected because I cannot oftener visit them. So much travelling and some ill usage by the wicked have considerably impaired my health. I had during last summer three very severe spells of sickness, but, thanks to our Father in heaven, I am better now. During my spells of sickness, though unable to go out of doors, as I lived in our meeting-house in Sydney, I managed to preach three times a week. God gave me strength to do so. I live for God and his kingdom, nothing else.

God's great Latter-day work is progressing pretty fast in these lands, considering the only one poor tool there is to oversee it. I sometimes think that it is indeed "a marvellous work and a wonder" that such poor miserable tools can be used to produce such great results, but, then, it is God who uses them; to him be all the honor and glory, now and ever. Sunday schools and tract-distributing societies have been organized and meetings opened wherever and whenever opportunities offered, and over a hundred and fifty souls have been added to our numbers by baptism. The Saints are all honest, sincere, and loving and living their most holy religion as well as it is possible to do in Babylon, and are praying and laboring to be delivered; but the most of them are very poor, as poor as the poor are in England, still they are trying, and hope their time will come.

The Presidents and the Priesthood associated with them are all zealous, good men, and are laboring with all their might in their several Branches and Conferences, but being poor, and having families to support, they cannot travel. I meet with considerable opposition from both the pulpit and the press. The most common method with the parsons is to go from house to house and instil lying stories against us, and warn the people not to go to our meetings or read our books, "for if you do," say they, "you will surely be deceived. The 'Mormons' never give you any real spiritual food, it is all human reason, and that of the devil; we have nothing to do with reason, we have only to believe." With such nonsense they shut up the ears of some and blind their eyes, that they may not hear or see the glorious Gospel of the kingdom of God. Like the Pharisees of old, they will not enter in themselves, but prevent others from entering in. A little while ago one of the household, a servant, of the Metropolitan Bishop of Australia was baptized, and one of the clergy privately took her into a room and condescended to pray with her, and talked with her for quite an

hour, trying to induce her to come back to King Henry's Church; but she was determined to continue a member of King Jesus' Church, and the parson in despair told her that he was afraid she was a poor, simple thing, very easily led away. Now, was the parson honest in that opinion, after trying his persuasive powers for an hour to lead her away, and could not? I think the parsons would be a great deal better for a few lessons from the "Mormons" in the art of human reason, don't you? Another strange thing to me is that a great many have told me that they believe we are right, and yet refuse to obey. The Scriptures inform us that not only the unbelieving but the fearful also will have their part in the lake of fire.

Please give my love and kind remembrance to all the Valley Elders and accept the same for yourself, also the faithful obedience of your brother in the kingdom and patience of our Lord Jesus Christ,

ROBERT BEAUCHAMP.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

The Moscow correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes, August 31st:—"Through all this stir and rejoicing looms weirdly the shadow of the great destruction which has smitten Russia from the White Sea to the Black. There have been years of dearth, of sickness, of ravage by flood and fire; but these, for the most part, devastated only a limited region, and vanished as suddenly as they came. It is not so now. North and south, east and west, feel the same stroke. For six months the long agony has torn its way through the life of the nation, and now that the cool autumn weather, long prayed for and hungrily desired, has come at last, the evil still rages mercilessly as ever. From log-built hamlets in the far east, and stately cities in the far west—from bleak northern moorlands beyond the reach of road or railway, and sunny hillsides that look down upon the Black Sea, comes the same grim, funereal tale—death, death, and nothing but death. In the suburbs of Moscow private houses are being turned into hospitals, and the overworked doctors barely suffice to deal with one-half of their patients. In the Government of Penza 1,200 cases have declared themselves within the last week, fully one-fifth of which proved fatal. At Nijni-Novgorod the pest has done its worst for three weeks together, and the full extent of the havoc is still unknown. At Kraanoe Celo whole regiments have been disbanded in consequence of the growing mortality. At Kharkov, where the epidemic was believed to be abating, 178 fresh cases appeared from the 23rd to the 25th, 48 of which ended in death. But it is useless to prolong the sickening catalogue of destruction. Anyone may imagine for himself the spectacle of a deadly epidemic sweeping the length and breadth of a land where poverty, ignorance and superstition have already prepared the way. The Russian peasant has at best but a scanty and unwholesome diet; but even this is yet further diminished by the constant fasts of the Greek Church, occurring twice and occasionally even three times a week. In this way the enfeebled frame of the laborer is drained of all the strength and seasoning which should be his safeguard against disease, and when the destroyer comes he finds no lack of victims. They perish by thousands and tens of thousands, and the fashionables of St. Petersburg yawn over the printed statistics of destruction, and wonder languidly 'how it is that the lower classes are so careless of their health.' But in order to judge for oneself what the cholera can do in Russia, it is only necessary to make a short tour among the central villages. Those who remember them (as I do) in the flush of their harvest merrymaking a year ago would hardly recognize them. No merry laughter now, no ringing choruses, no hearty greetings; all is grimly silent. The peasants slink about like shadows, looking askance at each other, when

they meet, with a ghastly curiosity, as if watching for the fatal signs that mark the presence of the destroyer. Everything that one sees is like a hideous reprodnction of that black summer 200 years ago, when the gloom and silence of the grave descended like a sudden blight upon plague-stricken London. Houses bolted and barred, with the fatal red cross upon the door; swollen corpses huddled still warm into a hastily dug trench; dispeopled huts, with their open windows gaping blankly at the passer by; livid, half-naked spectres, with faces distorted by intolerable agony, rushing wildly here and there; all the dreadful minutiæ of a great epidemic meet one on every side, both by night and by day. You see a man sitting listlessly on the threshold of his hut, and ask him what he does there, he looks vacantly up at you and answers, 'They are all gone but me, and I am waiting my time to go too.' You enter a second hut, a third, a fourth, and in each and all you find a coffin and a shroud, which the doomed men have made ready for the guest they hourly look for. Doctors and priests are alike insufficient to deal with the innumerable sick, and the latter can only offer the poor consolation of carrying from village to village the sacred images revered by the peasantry, towards which the poor sufferers turn their dying eyes wistfully just before closing them for ever."

UTAH NEWS.

The following are from the *Deseret News* to August 27—

Myriads of grasshoppers have deposited their eggs in Morgan and Summi Counties, in portions of Weber and Cache Counties, and in other localities in Utah.

The Crops in Cache County.—Elder Littlewood has written to Pres. Leishman that there have been 166,000 bushels of small grain raised in Cache County, notwithstanding the ravages of the grasshoppers; and that there would be a large crop of Indian corn, aggregating an amount of breadstuffs much larger than for several years past.

University of Deseret.—The academical term of this institution for 1871-72 will open on Monday, August 28th. Utah has no cause to be ashamed, but every reason to be proud of her present educational facilities. Considering the youth of the Territory and the peculiar obstacles and disadvantages under which she has labored in the past, her position in point of the means of educating the young is highly creditable. The Faculty and Board of Instruction of the University of Deseret combine an amount and variety of talent and ability that would do honor to much older institutions of the kind. The President, Dr. Park, is well qualified to fill with ability the position he occupies, his ideas with regard to a proper system of education being exceedingly clear and practicable. He is a believer in the common sense method of suiting the educational course to the mental organization of the pupil, instead of attempting to change the mentality of the pupil and make it conform to the course.

Southern Utah.—Mr. Nathaniel Ashby, recently arrived from the southern part of the Territory, reports the health of the people as being generally good. The heat has been excessive during this summer at St. George, but no bad results have followed; in fact, the health of the people has been better than usual at this season of the year. The death of Tutsegavit, the chief of the petty tribes around St. George, which happened a short time before brother Ashby left home, was looked upon to some extent as a misfortune, for he has always been a firm friend of the settlers and warmly disposed to maintain peace. There has no man of influence arisen as yet to take his place, and who is resolved to maintain friendly relations. The Co-operative cattle herd,

which is kept on Short Creek, East of St. George, has done well; the dividend made lately, after it had been in operation fourteen months, was most satisfactory to the shareholders, it amounting for that period to 38½ per cent. In consequence of the drying up of the Santa Clara the settlers at St. George will be unable to raise either corn or sugar cane; but up the Rio Virgen they have water, and the prospects are better, though the grasshoppers have done them damage.

RETURNED.—Presidents B. Young, Geo. A. Smith, D. H. Wells and Joseph Young, sen., with Elders John Taylor, George Q. Cannon, T. W. Ellerbeck and S. B. Young, arrived from Provo, Aug. 22, where they have been holding two days' meetings. The meetings were excellently attended; Elders Edward Stevenson and Geo. Q. Cannon and President B. Young addressed the congregation on Saturday morning. The afternoon was occupied by Presidents D. H. Wells and Jos. Young, sen., and Elder S. B. Young. On Sunday morning Elder John Taylor and President Geo. A. Smith and B. Young spoke to the people. The meeting-house was too small to accommodate the large congregation with any degree of comfort, a proposition was therefore made to adjourn the meeting to the new factory, which had been seated for the use of the people in celebrating the 24th of July. This change was a very advantageous one; the building was cool and commodious and answered admirably as a meeting-house. Elder A. P. Rockwood, Presidents Geo. A. Smith, Jos. Young, sen., D. H. Wells and B. Young delivered addresses, which were listened to with rapt attention by the large congregation. The new woollen factory in Provo is a splendid building and greatly adorns the city. The main building is roofed, the floors party laid and the plastering is being pushed forward. As President Young returned he and company were met at the end of the track of the U. S. R. R. by a locomotive and car in which the party returned to the city. On their return the President, Vice-President, Superintendent, Freight and Ticket Agent, Assistant Engineer, and chief Mechanic spent some little time in examining various points of the line at which improvements, a switch, spurs, a Y and other conveniences for the traffic of the road will be constructed. It is expected that the trestle-bridge across Dry Creek will be finished in a few days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The female population of Edinburgh exceeds the male by nearly 19,000. In Glasgow the excess is 16,000.

Erie, Pennsylvania, has twenty natural gas wells now in full operation, one of which furnishes light for the whole city.

A set of paper car-wheels, on one of the Pullman cars running to Jersey City, have run over 160,000 miles of track, and worn out entirely one set of steel tires, which have been replaced. The ordinary wheels will only run 60,000 miles.

The work of putting in place the iron superstructure of the first span of the great railroad bridge across the Missouri River between Council Bluffs and Omaha began recently. The bridge will be completed this year, if no accident intervenes.

THE CROPS OF 1871.—Mr. Thomas S. Scott, an annual correspondent of the *Times*, says in a letter to that journal that he is convinced that the wheat crop of this year is disastrously deficient, and that we shall have to import about thirteen millions of quarters, costing probably £35,000,000, or half our national taxation.

THE POTATO BLIGHT.—There seems to be no longer any doubt that a very

important portion of our food supply will be lost to us to a great extent this year by the universal prevalence of the potato blight. From an excellent source we are in possession of reports procured from no less than forty agricultural counties in Great Britain and Ireland, and these reports serve to confirm the wort anticipations. In every direction disease is reported with an estimated loss of from 10 to 75 per cent.—*Post.*

THE CHOLERA.—The St. Petersburg *Moniteur* declares that cholera has not abated in Russia during the last week. At Kieff there are 150 deaths daily. The United States ship *Lorello*, laden with fish, which arrived in Cardiff, Aug. 12, reports the death of four men who died from Asiatic cholera during the voyage. She has been placed in quarantine.

Mr. Ferdinand Lesseps, the famous engineer of the Suez Canal, and now President of the Company, writes to a personal friend in New York that the reports of the filling up of the canal are erroneous; that the deposits of sand brought by the winds are insignificant, and that the outlines of the basin have not altered a particle in eighteen months' use.

In Iowa the planting of trees is encouraged by law. Every acre of forest trees planted releases taxation for ten years on one hundred dollars valuation, and for each acre of fruit trees planted tax is exempted on fifty dollars valuation for five years; and the same for shade trees and hedges along the highways. There are now maple forests in several counties, from which sugar is made, where fifteen years since was nothing but wild prairie grass and hazel shrubs.

GRASSHOPPERS.—It is stated that the damage inflicted by the grasshoppers in Maine this year must be measured by millions of dollars. In some places, both on the Androscoggin and Kennebec, the farmers are turning their starving cattle into their grain fields to pick up what their arch enemy has left. There are many square miles of territory where not a bushel of grain will be raised, though before the descent of the destroyer there was unusual promise of a crop. Hundreds of farmers who two weeks ago were expecting at least a good crop of corn, will hardly get an ear.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.—Berlin, Sept. 13.—The semi-official *Provincial Correspondens*, in an article entitled, "Peace Guarantees for Germany and Europe," states that the increased strength of Germany and the renewed good understanding with Austria, are the most valuable guarantees for all Europe, and have been joyfully assented to everywhere. In reference to the Franco-German negotiations, concerning the export of Alsacean produce to France, the same paper states that the latest negotiations afford hope of bringing about a good result.

AN ANTI-CLERICAL SOCIETY.—According to a clerical paper, the *Unita Cattolica*, of Turin, an association called the Alfieri Society has just been formed in Rome, one of the objects of which is to advocate an alliance between Germany and Italy; another is to oppose Catholicism in every manner, and support Protestantism. The overthrow of the Papacy, the expulsion of the Pope, and the civic degradation of the priests, are included in the programme of the new society. The *Unita Cattolica* also declares that according to one of the statutes of the association the members will, in the event of a foreign war, be bound to turn the occasion to account by burning as many churches as possible, and especially the Vatican.

SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY.—In a sketch of the Mont Cenis Railway, published in the *Journal des Debats*, the writer says—"The opinions of the geologists have been confirmed at all points as to the composition of the mountain, and there is much to excite wonder and admiration in the exactness with which science has shown the thickness of the different soils that the engineers have had to perforate in the mountain. It was calculated that there were 8,000 metres of schistone and limestone on the Italian slope, and in reality they

found 8,000, and some hundred odd metres of limestone. Farther on, in exact conformity with the calculation, they came across 356 metres of compact lime, then 388 metres of quartz, and 2,096 metres of anthracite on the French slope. A better prediction could not have been made had the mountain been transparent, and it is altogether a great triumph for the geologists."

FIRST TRAIN UNDER THE ALPS.—The first train has passed through the Mont Cenis Tunnel, Sept. 13, accompanied by Signor Grattoni, the engineer, the Director-general of the Upper Italian Railway, and several officials. The train arrived at the northern outlet in forty minutes. The maximum temperature inside the carriage was 25 degrees centigrade. Two hours later the train returned to the Italian side, the journey occupying fifty-five minutes. The tunnel was then found entirely clear of the steam discharged during the previous journey. The trial was a perfect success.

MODANE, Sept. 17.—The train for the inauguration of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, consisting of twenty-two carriages, started from Bardonneche at 10.30 this morning, and arrived here at eleven, the run through the tunnel having been accomplished in twenty minutes without the experience of any inconvenience. The French Home Minister, M. le Franc, accompanied by other French officials, were awaiting the arrival of the train, in order to salute the Italian Ministers and authorities. After a most cordial meeting, the festive train returned to Bardonneche at noon.

NEW RUSSIAN MITRAILLEUSES.—A Lombard telegram says—"Mitrailleuses on a new system, invented by General Gorloff, have been distributed for experimental practice to several infantry regiments in Poland. The pieces are drawn by three or four horses, the accompanying ammunition wagon requiring one horse less. Three or four men are required to serve the pieces, which fire 300 to 400 rounds per minute, or 6,000 in twenty-four minutes, allowing for pauses and interruptions, the range extending to 4,000 paces. An artillery officer is attached to every infantry regiment to direct the management of the mitrailleuses. The reports of the officers are very favorable, the effect being such as they say no force will be able to withstand."

DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINERY.—The *Chicago Tribune* says—"The extent to which these labor-saving implements have been introduced in agriculture we saw illustrated a day or two ago in Wisconsin. A farmer was seated on a reaper, with gloves on his hands, and with an umbrella over him, and, with as much comfort as driving a buggy, he was cutting oats, the reaper throwing them into regular and convenient sheaves for binding and stacking. We remember the time when, 20 years ago, we cut oats without an umbrella or gloves, and let the grain lay where it fell from the scythe. Yet here was a man with a pair of horses, in comparative comfort, doing more in one day than 25 men could have done by hand 20 years ago."

CURE FOR CHOLERA AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* furnishes the following timely recipe:—A weak lye made from good wood ashes, about as strong as common tea, put in bottles. Drink after each meal about half a wine glassful of the above water, which I guarantee will prove a complete preventive against cholera, cholera morbus or dyspepsia. This can be given to an infant without injury. Whenever the bowels become lax or changed lye-water should be freely used. In the year 1849 I passed up the Missouri River on the steamer *Robert Campbell*, William Eads, captain. Two men died out of the cabin from four o'clock in the afternoon to ten o'clock next morning. I consulted with Captain Eads and advised that he should put wood ashes in the drinking water, so that all the passengers would have to drink of it. He did so. This happened at Wakadaw Prairie. He had not another sick or complaining passenger from there to Council Bluffs, and I have conversed with him frequently since, and he told me he had always adopted that plan, and never had any sickness on his boat during the California emigration of that year. This simple medicine is in the reach of everybody. When made and put in bottles it will last good for a year.